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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/765,144	01/28/2004	Koji Maruyama	04329.3230	9724

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EXAMINER	
DUNN, MISHAWN N	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2621	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/765,144	MARUYAMA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mishawn N. Dunn	2621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 January 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is FINAL. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 11* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *9,10 and 12* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 January 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *1/04,8/05,1105*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al. (US Pat. No. 6,804,795) in view of Yamauchi et al. (US Pat. No. 6,020,982).

3. Consider claim 1. Kawamura et al. teaches a video data recording apparatus comprising: a first encode control section which uses an encoder to encode broadcasted video data; a first recording section which records the encoded video data; a decoder which decodes the video data recorded in the first recording section; a broadcasting system conversion section which converts the decoded video data to video data of a broadcasting system other than that of the video data (fig. 3).

Kawamura et al. does not teach a second encode control section which uses the encoder to encode the video data of the other broadcasting system converted by the broadcasting system conversion section; and a second recording section which records the encoded video data of the other broadcasting system.

However, Yamauchi et al. teaches a second encode control section which uses the encoder to encode the video data of the other broadcasting system converted by the

broadcasting system conversion section; and a second recording section which records the encoded video data of the other broadcasting system (col. 9, lines 28-35; fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to encode the video data of the other broadcasting system converted by the broadcasting system conversion section and a second recording section which records the encoded video data of the other broadcasting system, in order to satisfy versatile requests of users.

4. Consider claim 2. Kawamura et al. teaches the video data recording apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising: a selection section which selects one of the broadcast video data and the video data of the other broadcasting system converted by the broadcasting system conversion section, wherein the first encode control section selects the broadcast video data by the selection section, and the second encode control section selects the video data of the other broadcasting system by the selection section (col. 6, lines 55-60)

5. Consider claim 3. Kawamura et al. teaches the video data recording apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising: a data supplement section which supplements the video data selected by the selection section to supply standard video data of the same broadcasting system as that of the selected video data (fig. 3).

6. Consider claim 5. Yamauchi et al. teaches the video data recording apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the data supplement section detects the broadcasting system of input video data to supplement the data in accordance with the detected broadcasting system (col. 9, lines 28-35; fig. 1).

7. Consider claim 6. Kawamura et al. teaches the video data recording apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the data supplement section detects a synchronous data interval of the input video data to detect the broadcasting system of the input video data (col. 15, lines 29-34).

8. Consider claim 8. Yamauchi et al. teaches the video data recording apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the first recording section includes a hard disc drive (fig. 90, v2), and the second recording section includes a DVD recorder (fig. 1, 802).

9. Consider claim 11. Kawamura et al. teaches the video data recording apparatus according to claim 2, further comprising: a second selection section which selects one of the video data outputted from the broadcasting system conversion section and the MPEG decoder to supply the video data to the selection section (col. 6, lines 55-60).

10. Claim 13 is rejected using similar reasoning as the corresponding claim above.

11. Claims 4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al. (US Pat. No. 6,804,795) in view of Yamauchi et al. (US Pat. No. 6,020,982) in further view of Yamauchi (US Pat. No. 5,956,090).

12. Consider claim 4. Kawamura et al. and Yamauchi et al. teach all claimed limitations as stated above, except wherein the data supplement section includes a PAL system data supplement section which supplements PAL system video data, and an NTSC system data supplement section which supplements NTSC system video data.

However, Yamauchi teaches wherein the data supplement section includes a PAL system data supplement section which supplements PAL system video data, and

an NTSC system data supplement section which supplements NTSC system video data (col. 3, lines 46-50; col. 4, lines 32-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include a PAL system data supplement section which supplements PAL system video data, and an NTSC system data supplement section which supplements NTSC system video data, in order to easily view video depending on the type of system used.

13. Consider claim 7. Kawamura et al. and Yamauchi et al. teach all claimed limitations as stated above, except wherein the broadcasting system conversion section includes a PAL/NTSC conversion section and an NTSC/PAL conversion section.

However, Yamauchi teaches wherein the broadcasting system conversion section includes a PAL/NTSC conversion section and an NTSC/PAL conversion section (col. 3, lines 46-50; col. 4, lines 32-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to use, to include a PAL/NTSC conversion section and an NTSC/PAL conversion section, in order to easily view video depending on the type of system used.

Allowable Subject Matter

14. Claims 9, 10, and 12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mishawn N. Dunn whose telephone number is 571-272-7635. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Mishawn Dunn
January 6, 2008